Approved For Release 2003/08/11 CIA-RDP82-00457R006900140007-8

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Annex

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Translation

limutes of the meeting of the mineral oil plant officials held in Halle on 2 August 1950.

Start: 10 a.m.

Und : 4 p.m.

List of those present: Smirnov, (fnu), representative of the general management of the Zeitz SAG plants; Stuchrmann, (fnu), and Dreyer, (fnu), representatives of the Main Department Chemical roducts in the Ministry of Industry; one representative of the Main Department Coal in the Ministry of Industry; one representative of the Trade Union for the Chemical Industry; the managers of the Loitz, Louna, Boellon, Tebau, Rositz, Koepsen, Boelzau, Edderitz, Boesdorf, Espenhain, Justzkendorf, and Schwarzhoide plants; Swatosch, (fnu), and von Dewall, (fnu), representatives of the DKMZ (German Fuel and Mineral Sil Conter) in Berlin; Frau Dr. Doll, (fnu), representative of the Leipzig Main Laboratory of the Derunapht (German Russian Maphtha Company), and Grabow, (fnu), representative of the Contral Administration of the Derunapht in Farlin.

Agenda:

- 1. Directives concerning quality.
- 2. Present deviations in quality.
- 3. Possibilities of improvement of quality.
- 4. Decisions.

Regarding point 1 on the agenda, Mr. Stuchrmann stated that the progress in improving the quality of fuel has come to a standstill in the last two years. It is true that we have practically no problems of quality if we only consider the production of our synthesis and hydrogenation plants. However, we urgently need to study the problem of quality because the best quality fuels must of course be released for export. The domestic German consumption has to rely almost exclusively on poor quality fuels produced in low temperature carbonization plants.

It is urgently required that the quality of the products of the low temperature carbonization plants be improved lest the development of the domestic German motor traiffic be hampered. Mr. Stuchmann will therefore amounce the directives on quality. These directives have been worked out by the Fuel Tork Committee (Arbeitsausschuss) (Kraftstoffe) of the Chamber of Technology and will come into effect legally after they have been acknowledged by the plants and after expiration of the period, legally established for objections to be raised.

Quality specifications for fuel.

a. <u>Notor asoline</u> (22 61 11/12)

Initial boiling point

below 60 degrees centigrade

Up to 100 degrees centigrade

minimum 20 percent of the volume

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Up to 200 degrees centigrade

Evaporation test mg/100 cc

Steam pressure according to Reid

(a) In summer

(b) In winter

Density

NZ mg/KOH (neutralization number mg/caustic potash solution

Total percentage of sulphur

Copper strip test

Appearance

Octane number

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Diesel fuel (22 63 11/12)
Initial boiling point

Up to 300 degrees centigrade

Poiling limit

Flash point

Conradson test

Cetane rating

Density at 20 degrees centigrade

NZ mg/KOH (neutralization number mg/caustic potash solution)

Hard asphalt

Tater content

ish content

Zinc strip test

Appearance

Start of the paraffin separation

Solidification point

(a) In summer

(b) In winter

minimum 95 porcent of the volume

maximum 20

maximum 0.6

maximum 0.8

at 15 degrees centigrade, lower

than 0.800

0 maximum 0.3

0.3

negative

as clear as water, free of

impurities

82

160 to 260 degrees centigrade

60 percent of the volume

360 degrees centigrade

minimum 55 degrees centigrade, maximum 145 degrees centigrade

maximum 0.2

minimum 40

0.800 to 0.900

not exceeding 0.2

0

0.5

maximum 0.05

maximum 4

light to dark, free of

impurities

not until 5 degrees below zero

contigrade in winter

at zero degrees centigrade still flowing

at 10 degrees below zero centigrade stree Mowing

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c. Fuel gas (22 71 30)

Steam pressure according to Reid

(a) In summer

minimum 0.7 atmospheres at zero degrees

centigrade

maximim 16.7 atmospheres at 40 degrees

centigrade

(b) In winter

minimum 1.5 atmospheres at 15 degrees

below zero centigrade

Composition

(a) In summer

maximum 75 percent of the weight, butane maximum 3 percent of the weight, inort gases the remainder

propane and ethano

(b) In winter

maximum 65 percent of the weight, butane maximum 3 percent of the weight, inert gases the remainder

propane and ethane.

Sulphur

not above 0.2

Organically latent sulphur

not above 250 mg/cubic meter

Hydrogen sulphide

not above 0.2 mg/cubic meter

Carbon monoxide sulphate

negative

Resin and resin formation

negative

"Doctor" test (Doktor test) (mercaptan) negative

Oil traces

not above 10 mg/10 liters

Tater content

under pressure no ice or hydrocarbon separations of crystals may be formed above 30 degrees below zero centigrade

Regarding point 2 on the agenda:

The representatives of the DMIZ and of the Dorumapht stated the current deviations from the quality specifications montioned. The representatives of the mineral oil plants offered their views on this subject. The reasons for the unusually high sulphur content of the low temperature gasolines and the measures for its elimination were also delated as well as the poor operational characteristics of the Diecel fuels in cold weather.

legarding point 3 on the agenda:

The following two propositions were made to insure a general improvement of the quality of fuel:

a. The representatives of the hydrogenation plants proposed to suspend gasoline production in the low temperature carbonization plants and to allow the basic material, i.e., light oil, to date processed by the low temperature carbonization plants, to be released for hydrogenation. The light oils would have to be allocated to the Leuna Plant, as the Zeitz and Boehlen hydrogenation plants are being operated to capacity.

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b. For the improvement of the gasoline the DKLL and Dorumapht proposed that the low temperature carbonization plants improve their gasoline production by admixing 15 to 20 percent light gasoline from the synthesis plant in between the furthermore proposed that the octane number of the remaining gasoline be adjusted to the requirements of the Garman automobile engines by admixing load tetracthylene to be imported from the U.C.b.t. in accordance with the trade agreement. These propositions were thoroughly debated and following decision was taken:

"All representatives attending the meeting on fuel quality held on 2 August 1950 in Halle came to following decision:

- 1. The suggested quality specifications for casoline, Diosel fuel and liquid gas, with the exception of the new octane number, are acknowledged by the plants. The quality norms are temporarily eased for following plants:
 - a. The tar distillation plants are allowed temporarily to produce gasoline with a sulphur content up to one percent.
 - b. The Zeitz Hydrogenation Plant may temporarily produce exportbound Diesel fuel with a boiling limit over 360 degrees centigrade.
- 2. All gasoline produced in the distillation plants has to be mixed with gasoline produced by synthesis to insure temporary fulfilment of the norm, i.e., 20 percent of the volume up to 100 dogrees contigrade.
- 3. Reginning with 1951 the increase of the octane number to the 68 required for all pasolines will be insured by the import of the necessary stocks of lead tetracthylene.
- 4. Light oils yielding, in the tar distillation process, a gasoline with more than one percent sulphur will be allocated to the Leuna Plant for further processing.
- 5. There will be a contest of all fuel-producing plants with a view to improving the fuel quality. The plants having the same facilities and equipment and operating on the same system will compete among themselves. This competition will be expanded to the entire industry. The conditions of contest terms have to be set up by the individual plants and must be reported by 11 hugust 1950 at the latest to the Trade Union for the Chemical Industry at 15 Unter den Linden in Ferlin T 8, attention ir. Dehmelt.